

# GERMAN STRENGTH NOT YET EXHAUSTED SAYS REPINGTON

Duty of Allies, He Declares, Is to Concentrate Every Available Man and Gun in Decisive Theatre of War.

THINKS LUDENDORFF WILL THROW WEIGHT ON WINGS.

Allies Should Decide on Force Needed for Victory and Allot to Each Its Quota According to Its Resources.

By Lieut. Col. Repington.

LONDON, July 30.—The German retreat from the Marne continues, covered not only by rear guards but by cloud verbiage in the German press which seeks to conceal from their own people the magnitude of the failure of Ludendorff and his associates. We must not allow ourselves to be entirely hypnotized by the moving struggle north of the Marne, for behind these German rear guards the enemy is infallibly regrouping his forces and preparing new operations.

The Enemy's Strength. He possesses still in the west a considerable superiority in bayonet strength and may fill up by drawing the 1920 class to his field depots. The incorporation of this class for training at home began May 1 and its intensive training has continued since then. It is possible the youths may be drawn forward after eight to twelve weeks of training, and, though many of the volunteers of this class already have been captured in France, there must be a good contingent left to fill up with in the next few months. Chatter to which we often have to listen about the exhaustion of the German divisions really should have some statute of limitations placed upon it. A German division is often exhausted before it is exhausted, and even if it has been badly hit and lost some 40 to 60 per cent of its strength, experience shows that when it can be pulled up it can be brought up to the scratch again in the minimum period of three weeks. When a unit is not filled up its morale suffers since every one recoils to his fellow-sufferers his terrible experiences. But when a unit is quickly filled up, then the old hands boast to the new hands of their great deeds and both are soon ready to repeat them.

We must certainly note that all of Ludendorff's units, except the few left to him to the Crown Prince and a half dozen more which have been nattered in recent operations in the north, must be regarded as comparatively fresh troops, though they are not all equally efficient. So must the main weight of the enemy's attack be directed against the Hartennes-Fere-en-Tardenois front, where during the morning and afternoon the enemy stormed again and again in dense waves. His assaults broke down before and at our lines, sometimes under our counter attacks.

In the afternoon the enemy extended his attack beyond Fere-en-Tardenois eastward. They were just as unsuccessful as partial attacks he launched in the morning at the Bois Meuniere.

Southwest of Rheims the enemy renewed his attack as many as five times at isolated points between Chambray and Virgny, keeping them up in violent partial attacks until late in the evening. He was repulsed everywhere with sanguinary losses.

In Champagne, south of Mont Fistol, we drove the enemy out of trenches which he had occupied since his thrust of Saturday and captured an enemy point of support northeast of Perthes.

The night report read: After his defeat of yesterday the enemy has remained quiet.

## BRITISH

LONDON, July 30.—The following statement was received to-night from Sir Douglas Haig's headquarters:

During the latter part of the night patrols of the 1st Australian Division, who had entered German positions about Merris, successfully established themselves east of the village, which they surrounded and captured. One hundred and sixty-nine prisoners and a number of trench mortars and machine guns were taken by us in the course of this enterprise. Our casualties were light. A few additional prisoners were captured by our patrols during the day in Nieppe Forest. (Merris is on that part of the Flanders front along which the Germans tried to cut through to the Channel ports.)

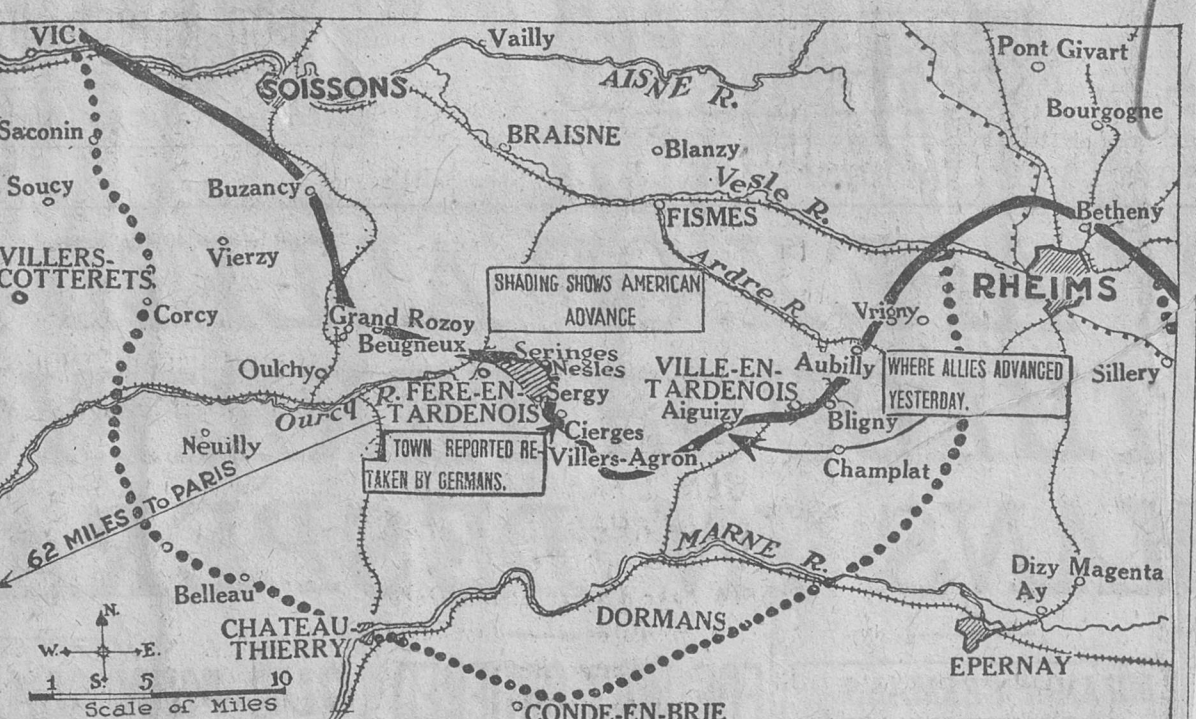
The hostile artillery has shown great activity to-day against our new positions at Merris.

The day statement reads: We captured a few prisoners last night in a successful raid in the neighborhood of Aytte.

Shortly after midnight Australian patrols entered the enemy's positions about Merris. Forty prisoners have been taken by our troops in this locality.

The hostile artillery has been active with gas shells northwest of Albert and has also shown activity at a number of points between La Bassee Canal and Ypres.

# POINTS OF HEAVIEST FIGHTING ON FRONT AND NEW GAIN BY AMERICAN TROOPS



From official reports and press de- vanced nearly two miles. They are patches it appears that the heaviest now beyond Nesles, which lies di- fighting has been in the region of rectly east of Fere. Fere-en-Tardenois. After a bitter struggle at Serzy, which changed le-Chateau the Allies again drove the hands as many as nine times, accord- Germans back, taking the town of- ing to The World's special correspon- Beugneux, losing it, and taking it- dent with the American Army, the again. In that region too is impor- troops from the United States ad- ant high ground along which the Al-

## OFFICIAL WAR REPORTS

### FRENCH

PARIS, July 30.—The French night official communication follows: On the right bank of the Ourcq some local fighting enabled us to advance on the height to the northeast of Fere-en-Tardenois.

In the region of Serzy we maintained our gains, in spite of several reactions by the enemy.

Southwest of Rheims the Germans attacked on both sides of Ste. Euphrasie. All their attempts to capture Ste. Euphrasie failed, in spite of a slight advance made by them to the west of the village.

There is nothing of importance to report from the rest of the front. The day statement says:

During the night no event of importance was reported from the front north of the Marne.

### AMERICAN

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Gen. Pershing's communique for yesterday was made public to-day by the War Department. It follows:

Beyond the line of the Ourcq heavy counter attacks made by fresh troops of the enemy have resulted in severe fighting. Serzy, taken by our troops yesterday after having changed hands four times, remains in our possession.

### GERMAN

BERLIN (via London), July 30.—German great headquarters to-day issued the following statement dealing with yesterday's operations:

There has been lively reconnoitering activity during the night. Partial attacks by the British in the region of Merris and on both sides of the Aytte were repulsed.

The enemy launched attacks with strong forces against our new lines north of the Ourcq and on our positions on the wooded heights southwest of Rheims. The French, British and Americans were thrown back on the whole of their attacking front, with the heaviest of losses.

The main weight of the enemy's attack was directed against the Hartennes-Fere-en-Tardenois front, where during the morning and afternoon the enemy stormed again and again in dense waves. His assaults broke down before and at our lines, sometimes under our counter attacks.

In the afternoon the enemy extended his attack beyond Fere-en-Tardenois eastward. They were just as unsuccessful as partial attacks he launched in the morning at the Bois Meuniere.

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# KILL GERMANS OUR OBJECT, SAYS MARCH

Foe Has Escaped Trap—Rain-bow Men at Fere.

## RUSH CASUALTY LISTS

All Draft Men to Wear "U. S." on Collar.

By CARL D. GROOT

United Press Staff Correspondent

Washington, July 31.—Both sides having changed their original objec-

tives, the Allies and Germans, bat-

tling in the bloody Soissons-Rheims

salient are now bent on trying to de-

stroy each other.

In his regular conference with cor-

respondents today, Chief of Staff

March declared that the lone objec-

tive remaining now is to kill as many

men as possible.

He held out slight hope of bagging

the German Army, owing to its resist-

ance in the Soissons and Rheims

sections—the two ends of the Allied

pinners.

The Rainbow Division is now help-

ing to hold the line near Fere-en-

Tardenois, General March said. This

division, which in the early days of

the German drive around Rheims

helped withstand the enemy attacks,

arrived at its new post within the last

two days to reinforce other Americans

there.

The Third Division, March said, is

now at Cierges, another point of vi-

olent fighting.

Formation of six new divisions, to be

numbered from fifteen to twenty, is

under way at the following camps:

Logan, Kearny, Seaview, Bearegard,

Travis and Dodge.

Two regular Army regiments will

form the nucleus of each new division,

March said.

Transfer of fifteen regiments of Na-

# WHO INVENTED THE YELLOW PERIL?

It is interesting to observe the following remark in the record of the All Highest's conversations with his dentist: "It was I who originated the phrase 'Yellow Peril.'"

There is nothing new in this, but it does confirm a fact that has been patent for a long time to everybody whose eyes were not blinded by race prejudice.

The so-called "Yellow Peril" is a stupid figment of a distorted imagination that never would have been taken seriously without the assiduous and unremitting efforts of German agents and misguided Americans who were working in the interests of Germany. Innumerable absurd rumors have been circulated to arouse a belief in malign Japanese plots against us. Some of them have even been believed by people who ought to have known better.

It has been obvious to the intelligent and the patriotic that those who were trying to foment anti-Japanese hostility in the United States were doing a dangerous and pernicious work. Fortunately their activities were of little avail, though they did succeed in arousing considerable unnecessary ill-feeling on both sides of the Pacific.

But now that we have read the stupid boast, "It was I who originated the phrase 'Yellow Peril,'" everybody must realize that the anti-Japanese agitators are working in the interests of the Kaiser. Formerly it might be said, in behalf of some of these foolish agitators, that they were doing the Kaiser's work unconsciously. This is no longer possible. Any man who prattles about the "Yellow Peril" is knowingly helping kaiserism.

## Prevention of Depopulation.

To argue from rats to the human race may not seem very respectful to the latter.

But science respects nothing but the truth. One of its new discoveries appears to be that rats, unless they can feed on certain substances, are incapable of reproduction.

Drs. Herbert Evans and Scott Bishop, of the University of California, make affirmation of this, after experiments. If the rats of the world are found in lettuce, alfalfa, egg yolk and fresh meat. Female rats fed on casein, corn-starch, lard, butter and salts, became sterile.

The vitamin favorable to reproduction has been christened the "factor X."

Medicine for humans has already derived immeasurable benefit in the present age from experiments upon the lower animals. May not this discovery of Drs. Evans and Bishop be the inception of a knowledge which may by further development afford a means of preventing sterility in human beings and a decrease of natality in nations?

## LABOR URGES ANOTHER SPLASH ON LABOR DAY

Proposes to the Shipping Board to Equal Launching Record Established on July 4.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—American labor has proposed to the Shipping Board that Labor Day this year shall be made a second Fourth of July in the launching of a record number of ships to help defeat Germany.

Chairman Hurley today, referred the proposal to Samuel C. Parsons, President of the American Federation of Labor, who will take up the question with unions on the Pacific coast, where the suggestion originated with a view to making the celebration national.

Officials of the Shipping Board frankly were gratified by the proposal. They feel, however, that as the suggestion had come spontaneously from the men themselves, so also it should be developed by them, without any urging.

There were twelve ships made ready for launching on July 4, ahead of the time set for their completion. This addition was the greatest ever made to any nation's tonnage in a single day. It is believed an attempt will be made to equal or surpass the record on Labor Day.

## SPAIN ANNOUNCES REPRISAL ON BERLIN

Will Seize Interned German Ships to Recoup for U-Boat Sinkings.

MADRID, Aug. 21.—Spain will utilize German vessels now in Spanish ports in place of Spanish ships sunk by German submarines, and will continue to observe neutrality.

This decision is announced in an official statement of the Spanish Government, the Spanish Ambassador at Berlin has been instructed to inform the German Government of this action.

The Cabinet statement reads: In the course of the recent meetings held at Madrid the Government considered the international situation. As a consequence of the submarine campaign more than 20 per cent of our merchant marine has been sunk, more than 100 Spanish sailors have perished, a considerable number of sailors have been wounded, and numbers have been shipwrecked and abandoned. Ships needed exclusively for Spanish use have been torpedoed without the slightest pretext, serious difficulties resulting to navigation.

The Government has believed that it is unable, without failing in its essential obligations and without setting aside neutrality, to defer the execution of measures necessary to guarantee Spanish maritime traffic and to protect Spanish lives and passengers.

Consequently the Government has decided to address the Imperial German Government and declare that owing to the reduction of tonnage to its extreme limit, it will be obliged in the case of new sinkings to substitute therefore German vessels for Spanish ones.

This measure does not imply the confiscation of the ships under definite title, until the establishment of peace, when Spanish claims also will be liquidated.

Our Ambassador at Berlin has received instructions to bring this decision to the notice of the German Government. The Spanish Government does not doubt that the German Government will appreciate the circumstances determining this resolution and will recognize that Spain, in holding to the neutrality she has practiced since the beginning of the war, has sacrificed many of her rights and legitimate conveniences when it has been possible without affecting the dignity of Spain and the national life.

The decision of the Government to assure for itself sufficient tonnage, which is indispensable to its existence, does not affect its neutral policy in main-